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Students . . .

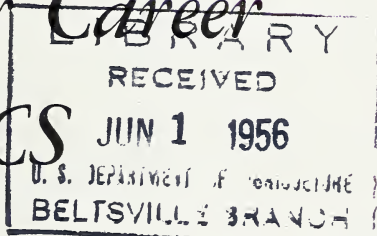
Start

Your Career

In SCS

Before

You Graduate



SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. Department of Agriculture May 1956
Miscellaneous Publication No. 714

FRESHMEN,
SOPHOMORES, JUNIORS . . .

A Job for You Now
IN SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION

Be a
STUDENT TRAINEE

- Work during vacations
- Step into a full-time
Professional job
When you graduate

YOU CAN QUALIFY
IF YOU ARE MAJORING IN

Soil conservation

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Engineering | • | Agronomy |
| Soils | • | Biology |
| Geology | • | Forestry |
| Farm Management | • | Range Management |
| Animal Husbandry | • | Agricultural Economics |
| Other agricultural sciences | | |



≡ OUR SOIL ★ OUR STRENGTH ≡

How Student Trainee Program Works

After 1 year in college you qualify in a civil-service aptitude test.

The Soil Conservation Service hires you to work during nonschool periods at \$245 per month (GS-2).

You work during the summer, go on leave from your job in the fall, and return to college.

You return to your SCS job the next summer at \$265 per month (GS-3).

Between your junior and senior year you are again eligible for promotion—to GS-4 (\$285 per month).

When you graduate, and without additional civil-service examination, you can be promoted to a full-time professional job at \$3670 per year (GS-5). Time spent as a student trainee counts toward retirement.

As a full-time career employee you receive an automatic raise periodically, and you are eligible for promotion to more responsible, higher paying jobs. You are on your way to a satisfying lifetime career.

What Student Trainees Do

As a student trainee you work as a helper to SCS soil and range conservationists, engineers, soil scientists, geologists, agricultural economists, agronomists, woodland conservationists, and biologists.

You are part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's technical arm of action for soil and water conservation.

You are a member of a team that carries on:

- A national soil and water conservation program through soil conservation districts
- The Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey
- Watershed protection, flood prevention, and river-basin investigations
- Flood-damage reduction in 11 major watersheds
- The agricultural phase of water-utilization projects in the Western States
- Snow surveys for water-supply forecasting in the Western States



TEX-50,324

What Soil or Range Conservationists Do

Soil conservationists or range conservationists help farmers and ranchers develop and carry out farm or ranch soil and water conservation plans.

They collect facts on land use, land capability, crops, and livestock.

They and the farmer or rancher study the facts and develop a farm or ranch plan that fits the conservation needs of the land and the desires of the operator.

They help the farmer or rancher lay out and install some of the more complex conservation measures.

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IDA-45,040

What Engineers Do

Engineers help plan and supervise construction of soil and water conservation engineering measures on farms and ranches and upstream watersheds.

They obtain basic design and construction data and consult with conservationists and soil scientists on facts they have assembled.

They design dams, irrigation and drainage systems, flood-prevention works, watershed-protection measures, and water-disposal systems.

They make hydrologic studies, conduct snow surveys for water-supply forecasting, and supervise cartographic and soil-mechanics work.

What Soil Scientists Do

Soil scientists get the facts about the soil through acre-by-acre examination of the land.

They collect and record information about the soil, its texture, depth, slope, erosion, and need for land use changes. They classify and record this information on maps and as field notes.

They interpret soils data for farmers and ranchers and technical specialists in other fields.

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What Geologists Do

Geologists investigate structural sites and determine availability of fill materials for construction.

They investigate sedimentation sources and effects and the effects of conservation measures on sediment-damage reduction.

They locate sources of water supply.

What Agricultural Economists Do

Agricultural economists collect and analyze economic data pertaining to soil and water conservation work.

They estimate damages caused by poor land use, flooding, and sedimentation and estimate the costs of improvement works.

They make cost-benefit analyses.

TEX-283-6



What Woodland Conservationists Do

Woodland conservationists (foresters) help work out the woodland phases of a farm or ranch soil and water conservation plan.

They train other conservationists in woodland conservation techniques.

They help develop, establish, evaluate, and maintain technical standards in woodland conservation.

What Biologists Do

Biologists work on the wildlife phases of soil and water conservation, such as fishpond management, wildlife area improvement, food and cover plantings, hedges, field borders, and woodland borders.

They train other conservationists in wildlife-management techniques.

They help establish and maintain technical standards.

They provide specialized technical services to farmers and ranchers.

What Agronomists Do

Agronomists help determine soil and crop management practices that will protect the soil and keep it productive.

They help establish and improve technical standards.

They give specialized technical services to farmers and ranchers.

They evaluate adaptability and methods of establishing vegetation for conservation purposes.

Training

As a student trainee you learn by doing. You get practical experience by working under the guidance of technical experts.

- You follow a planned training schedule designed to fit your needs.
- Your supervisor gives you study assignments that tie in with the job.
- Experience and training gained on the job carry over into the classroom. You make better selection of courses. You develop a keener appreciation of the value of academic work.

How To Become a Student Trainee

Write to or visit the State office of the Soil Conservation Service. Ask for an application form and instructions on how to apply.

Take the written aptitude test when you are notified to do so.

Get additional information by visiting the SCS office in your locality.

